The Weekly Louisianian.

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The Louisianian.

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THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

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OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

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FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

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Good goods cheap at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street. Remember the number.

Goods well bought are half sold. Examine the prices at Leighton's shirt store, 100 Canal street.

Shirts made to order, and shirts remodeled at Leighton's news tore, 100 Canal street.

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ap10 1m

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ARRIVE.

Express	11:00 p. m.
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Express and Mail daily	3:25 p m.
Coast accommodation, Monday only	10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily	12 p m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Gharlotte and Virginia Springs.

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D. B. ROBINSON,
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Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

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18, 20 and 22 Baroune St.,

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Pianos and Musical Instruments of all kinds repaired. Music neatly bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Grunewald Hall,
ap17 '75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

A BIRD OF PASSAGE.

As the day's last light is dying
As the night's first breeze is sighing,
I send you, love, like a messenger dove, my
thought through the distance flying!
'Tis a bird that in plume and sinew
Is strong as the truth within you;
'Tis a bird as white as the faith you plight
with the lover so proud to win you!

I bid it speed till it meet you,
Then fluttering downward, greet you,
With a coo perchance, or with glowing
glance, that softly seems to entreat you
Let it perch on your sill; or better,
Let it feel your frail hand's fetter,
For under its wing it shall surely bring
love, hidden away like a letter!

—*From the Aldine for May.*

ADAMS AND HANCOCK AT LEXINGTON.

Paul Revere arrived at the residence of the Rev. Jonas Clark, where Hancock and Adams were visiting, in Lexington, about midnight. Sergeant Monroe and eight men were on guard. Revere was refused admittance, as the family did not wish to be disturbed by any noise. "Noise!" exclaimed he, "You'll have noise enough before long: the regulars are coming!" He requested to see Mr. Hancock. Mr. Clark said he must refuse to admit strangers at that time of night, but Hancock recognized Revere's voice, and called out, "Come in, Revere; we are not afraid of you."

Ebenezer Dorr, in his flapped hat, made his appearance soon after, with the annexed dispatch from General Warren:

"A large body of the king's troops (supposed to be a brigade of about 1200 to 1500) were embarked in boats from Boston, and gone over to land on Lechmere's Point (so called) in Cambridge; and that it was shrewdly suspected that they were ordered to seize and destroy the stores belonging to the colony deposited at Concord."

Hancock immediately gave the alarm, and the village church-bell pealed forth its warning notes; and long before the dawn of the 19th, one hundred and thirty or forty inhabitants of that town and neighborhood had collected on the common. Among the excited patriots was Jonathan Harrington, the fifer. About one o'clock his mother roused him from his sleep. "Jonathan, you must get up; the regulars are coming; something must be done!" Hancock was full of resolution and activity. Adams was calm, and placid, and happy. Hancock occupied much of his time in cleaning his gun and sword, and putting his accoutrements in order, with the determination to act with the militia. It was with difficulty that he was dissuaded from this purpose. Adams clapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Hancock, this is not our business; we belong to the cabinet." It was nearly the break of day before he was persuaded not to throw himself into the hands of the enemy. It was made manifest that one of the objects of the expedition was the capture of Adams and himself. Indeed, the inquirers on the road of the officers who had preceded the main body of the enemy satisfied him of this fact. They were anxious to find "Clark's tavern," as they called the Rev. Mr. Clark's house, where the two patriots were visiting, with Mrs. Thomas Hancock, an aunt, and Miss Dorothy Quincy, the *fiancee* of John Hancock.

"Smooth square forehead, with uprolled hair,
Lips that lover has never kissed,
Taper fingers and slender waist,
Hanging sleeves of stiff brocade—
So they painted the little maid.
* * * * * * *
Hold up the canvas full in view:
Look! there's a rent the light shines through,
Dark with a century's fringe of dust—
That was a redcoat's rapier thrust.
Such is the tale the lady old,
Dorothy's daughter's daughter, told."

To insure the safety of these rebel statesmen they were conducted to the house of James Reed, in Burlington, a small neighboring town, and it was while on their way thither that Adams, on hearing the volleys of fire-arms of the British, and beholding the rising sun, exclaimed to Hancock, "Oh, what a glorious morning is this!"

—From "The Concord Fight," by Frederic Hudson, in *Harper's Magazine for May.*

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The following article, a translation of one in French by the writer, to the *Franco-American*, will well repay perusal. The author is one of our cultured colored Creoles, whose European education and experience combined with native discrimination give him keen insight and vigorous perception upon the subjects discussed.—ED.]

Whenever home struggles, which rise with regard to a limited question, come to such a step as to attract public notice and at the same time to beat up and down a nation's fate, you may most certainly resolve that, causes producing such effects do not concern "ring" matters only or selfishness. In such circumstances, some fundamental truths are always threatened; and the uneasiness of the country is a proof also, for one feels himself rightly interested in the solution of the Louisiana question, even when the great attraction made by the drama is weakened. Any one willing to find out those causes, and "to anatomize things just as they are, and to well understand notions quite so opposite as to make every mind to stand upon high terms," would see how the present critical condition of things is only the endless fight between right and brutish force, as history shows us, though changing sometimes its shapes. For to rule, force is forever bound to be bloody; therefore, when the general indignation is raised against it, it boldly denies, or seeks a shelter behind a numerical estimation of the damage done, and swears there exist no persecutions, considering that the crushed clown, butchered by lot, still sticks close to his claims.

This last sophism is commonly written every day in the newspapers, so true it is that the dull blindness of phrenzy profits by the mob's credulity.

Your obstinacy, we are told, is the only cause of these continual St. Barthelemys: it is in your power to stop it. To be sure, if they would express themselves this same manner, the general feeling would soon have done with it; but there is such a skill to dress things that the main point always slips under the mischievous form. These expedients used against us are always successful, for very few men trouble their heads about a question where they have apparently no concern. Our own cause is too holy for to stand behind that striving intricacy. Therefore, we will do our best to bring to the front the leading ideas, among the accessory ones, to compare questions and facts with the principles, leaving to that innate feeling of justice, quite torpid, but still alive in the heart of every man, the care of drawing the inference. Never since "the world is world" have such dreadful threats been hanging over a people's head as upon our own; and it is perhaps the first time that one may see a class, yesterday, yet creeping in slavery, to day, erect, nobly spirited, self conscious and restrained, and resolutely holding in their hands the standard of justice. After all, it is said, that is well; yes; but, is it rational that, because we claim the first privilege on a question, others be quite deprived of the same? Certainly not and we can openly forward this negation, without regard to any feeling. For, if our cause is just, we defend justice and the blood thus spread flows also for the good of mankind.—Some will doubtless endorse this consequence,—others will drive it away hastily; it is because, in this century, the contest is between past mistakes and truths found out by the scientific researches of the present æra. Laying aside the unfruitful method which had led to the artifices of the clerical school, human intellect leaning upon the theories of a judicious philosophy, and backed by the scientific method has proved with the highest degree of certainty, this general axiom,—"that the individual exists only by the universal,—that is to say, the phenomenon cannot be besides the known or unknown laws which regulate it."

Whatever philosophic or religious opinion he may adhere to, a learned man cannot withstand the force of this fundamental truth;—some may look for the reality of the laws in the phenomenon itself,—others, for the relative reality of the facts in the absolute reality of the ideas,—others may think that, phenomena and laws must change according to a superior and despotic power;—nevertheless, all men will agree, when they descend the hill of infinity to ideas fit for human nature, that reason enlightened by science is the only possible leader in this world.

If there yet remain stubborn men, whose prepossessions are never removed when truth is against their inclination we can tell them that their course of life is quite the reverse of their systematical opinions, for, nothing shows better their inconsequence, than the compliance of their daily deeds with the usual acts of those by whom they are surrounded.

* * * * *

I know well that, by a natural disposition, everyone is ruled by self-interest, and that no man would lay down his own fortune for the commonwealth. In spite of what may be said, self-prosperity depends on that of the whole society. Every one's fortune being unsteady, men were obliged at first to conceive an inclination for a family, afterwards gradually for association and nationality. Formerly, improvement obtained very slowly; but just now it is so rapidly advancing, that we are not far from overcoming the prejudices of caste and rank, in behalf of common good.

I hear every day some saying, "This is right, it will succeed, but the time is not yet come;" as if a principle, right for the future, is not right at all times. It is plain, they speak this way by pure egotism. They fear changes which compel them to slight damages, and prefer to leave to posterity the solution of questions growing worse every day. In that case, when all comes suddenly to an end, it follows from thence a general fall. Very often also, the postponed point presently befalls; and even amidst the confusion of the storm screams of, "it is not time yet," are to be heard.

The history of the United States shows one of the most striking conflicts between this sordid egotism and a fundamental truth. From the beginning of our history the reason of our present trouble is manifest.

So almost from its beginning the young Republic carried the germ of ruin. The slave States were going backward to feudality, while the free ones were descending the great stream of civilization The relations between these opposed communities were to be broken. So it happened. The Republic carried the day; but the country suffered a great deal, both materially and morally. This new condition of things required a new organization It was time to indorse the moral principles, the infraction of which had produced the civil war. Valuable time was wasted; each step forward was made with a kind of reluctance, and only then when prescribed by the events. So that a long and destructive war ended only in the repealing of a word.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE HON. CAIN SARTAIN, OF CARROLL, IN THE "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES" ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1875.

MR. SPEAKER—In resuming the consideration of the majority report, of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, relative to the cases of G. P. Burkhardt, Felix Voories, Chas. Delhommer and O. S. Collins claiming the seats of F. Richards, W. D. Floyd, L. Martinet and V. Rochon, Representatives elected from their representative districts, I shall consume but a short portion of the time of the House; and will direct what few remarks I have to make to the Democratic Party. And in so doing, I will be as dignified as possible and hope they will receive my remarks in the spirit in which they are submitted, and give the same due consideration. I will begin by reviewing the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications, appointed under what was called the Hahn Legislature, and with the exception of one,—composed of Republicans. On the second day of the present session that committee brought in a report unanimously unseating nine Republican members. The report was adopted in this House, by a vote of 93 in favor to 15 against. I voted against the report of the Committee and the award because I believed that the Democratic party would not be faithful to their promise; and would violate it at the first opportunity they could get. Instead of them confounding my belief, they have confirmed it; and before I close my remarks, I will show where they have confirmed my belief. The Democratic party have said time and again that it was their desire to be in unity and harmony with the colored people of this country; that if they ever got a chance to show that they was in earnest in what they say, they would prove it by their acts. Now I want to say right here, that they have got an opportunity to show their acts to them; and they have shown it so far. And how have they shown it. They have shown it just as I believed they would. I will go into a few details to show that they preach one thing and practice another. I will begin by referring to the organization of the House on Saturday last. They had a chance to confound my belief that they did not mean what they say, but did they do so? No Sir, they did not! They have confirmed it. Confirmed it how? by electing every white Democrat to the offices that this House has to elect on its organization or reorganization. from Chief Clerk down to Doorkeeper: and yet they said the colored people will not have faith in them. How can we have faith in them, when their actions warn us that if they get control of this State Government, that they would undo all that has been done by the Republican party. I want to say right here, to the Democratic party, that if they ever expect to gain the good will of the people of this country who differ with them in politics they must change their actions in politics to what they have been heretofore. Colored and white Republicans will never have faith in what they say otherwise. Still futher what do we see. We see where they have by votes violated their plighted faith upon the adoption of the award wherein they pledged themselves to not unseat any members of the House excepting those named in the award. And further agreed not to disturb any sitting member, who was not named in said award, any way whatever. But have they kept their pledge? No Sir! they have not, they come in here this morning determined to unseat four more Republicans which shows a violation right off of their pledge. If they want the colored people of this country to have faith in what they say, they must practice what they preach, I hope, Sir, that these few remarks that I thus delivered in presence of the Democratic party in this House, will cause them to look closely at their actions and try and take better steps in the future.

"Andy Johnson says some of his opponents in Tennessee were rebels, with his pardons in their pockets.—*Louisianian.*"

Well, what of that? Suppose they were pardoned rebels, did they *belong* to him.—*American Citizen.*

Considering that in more senses than one Andy has effectively been their Moses, he is not so far wrong in believing they do.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. John Roxborough is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the Louisianian.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

To Our Subscribers.

For over three years we have been furnishing to a large number of persons the Louisianian free of cost, and we should like to continue to do so, but find ourselves unable, owing to the increasing demands for our paper by those who send us the price of subscription in advance.

When we first launched out upon the tempestuous sea of journalism we were determined to be read, and hence our liberality; but now it keeps us busy to meet the demands of those that pay regularly their subscription; therefore, on and after the 15th of May ensuing, the Louisianian will not be furnished to any person who has failed to pay his subscription for the year ending February 28, 1876.

Aside from the reason given above for discontinuing our deadhead list, we think the time has come when our people should be taught that newspapers require money to run them and *must* be paid for.

We have fixed the price of subscription for the Louisianian at a figure so low, that the humblest citizen can well afford to take it; and in view of the importance of such an organ in our city—the metropolis of the South—we shall be greatly surprised if our paper is not found in every well regulated colored family in the State, and the recipient of liberal patronage from the people of the country.

U. S. Senator J. R. West, who is so justly esteemed and honored as "faithful among the faithless" in Republican leadership in our State, left the city last Sunday evening for a short trip to Washington; whither official and public duties demand his presence. General West while here, quietly estimated the situation, and with the aid of earnest and true Republicans will accomplish much for loyal interests and control.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, United States Senator from Mississippi, and Mr. Hill, Secretary of State, were in our city during the past week. In speaking of the former gentleman the Vicksburg *Plain Dealer* says:

"Hon. B. K. Bruce, United States Senator, arrived in Jackson, on Wednesday night. Mr. B. is the very picture of health, and bears his distinguished honors with modesty. He has made a most favorable impression upon the members of the Senate and those with whom he came in contact at the recent executive session. There is none of that pompous braggadocio way of acting about Senator Bruce, but he wears a calm dignified demeanor becoming the position he fills. As a representative colored man, the people have every reason to be proud of him; and as a representative of one-half of the people of Mississippi, he will not narrow his duties down to mere partisan purposes, but will work industriously for the material welfare of the State."

All of which we heartily endorse, except as to his being the representative of one-half of the people of Mississippi. We hold that Senators Bruce and Alcorn are the representatives of *the people* of Mississippi in the Senate of the United States.

Senator Alcorn is of the Caucasian race, but that fact does not entitle him to represent the white people of Mississippi, or in the language of our contemporary, "one-half of the people," he, in common with Senator Bruce, are the representatives, and we may justly add, the worthy and able representatives in the Senate of the United States of the *whole* people of Mississippi.

ANOTHER FIZZLE.

The repeated pretenses of a desire to investigate State Auditor Clinton's administration of his office is becoming monotonous and "played out," and the sooner they are abandoned the better; and in the name of common decency, we beg that he be let alone. The idea of complaining and threatening, of invoking legislative enquiry, and prosecution by the House of Representatives, the endorsement of the Senate by their reception of the impeachment articles, by their adoption of elaborate rules to govern the court of impeachment, by their notification to the Chief Justice to preside at the trial; and thus preparing the alleged delinquent and the public mind for a hearing of the case, and either the punishment of an unfaithful officer, or the vindication of a slandered dignitary; the idea of deliberately abandoning such a prescribed course for ascertaining the truth, and rushing forward with an avowed desire to accomplish the same thing by prosecuting sureties, is simply absurd. Not even our credulous and fond friends "in the North" can be fooled by so transparent a device. And it is a "marvelous misconception" to imagine that observing people at home can be hoodwinked and bamboozled into believing that the public interest demanded the defeat of the effort to try the Auditor by impeachment a few days ago, and now the same interest asks for the prosecution of the sureties on his official bond. What was the matter with the Senators? Were they dragooned into the belief that "under all the circumstances" the trial had *better not* be proceeded with? Were they taught to believe that the trial would invoke disclosures that had better not be provoked? Was it even intimated to them that the Chief Justice preferred nor to preside at the trial? We can't tell, nor is it material to know. Sufficient that a prosecution was deliberately entered upon and suddenly abandoned; sufficient that the instructions of the Governor to the Attorney General to prosecute the Auditor and his sureties for the very offences which the Senate after pompous preparations declined to try him for, by direct implication; arraigns and impeaches the Senators who squelched enquiry in the case, and throws on them the whole responsibility of refusing to enquire into the truth of allegations of the most monstrous perversion of official power and position, of the most outrageous mismanagement of a sacred trust, that can be alleged against a public officer.

We commend this fact to the consideration of those Senators whose last act in the farce was in such striking contrast with their preliminary proceedings.

The day is not distant when these Senators will find, that divested of the power to urge one single excuse for their conduct, they will be confronted by aggrieved and suffering constituencies, and the conduct of the Governor in boldly ordering the prosecution of the Auditor, after their refusal to try him, will be contrasted with their pusillanimity as it will deserve to be. But badinage apart. The public mind will soon be occupied with some newer sensation; the school teachers will become accustomed to starvation—the levee fund will be depleted—certain classes of creditors of the State will become bankrupt, or die and bequeath their affairs to the tender keeping of some receiver; and Mr. Clinton will continue to ride rough shod, to receive the money of the State and distribute it to whatever fund he pleases and whenever he pleases. Senators may enjoy this consolation that this latest effort will too, "dissipate into thin air" and we will felicitate the Christian statesman on his knowledge of human nature and his accommodation (even by his usual persuasion) of the text "Be thou diligent to know *the state of thy flocks* and look well to thy *herds*," in dealing with his impugners. Vive Clinton.

SEVERE TRUTHS.

We observe in the *Republican* of Wednesday an editorial leader on "the new element—the negro," in which reference is made to certain facts pertaining to the early history of Louisiana, which our contemporary appositely brings forward in defense of black citizenship and representation. Culling from the researches of Charles Gayarre, the recognized historical authority of Louisiana, in his history of our State, the *Republican* instances the opposition of leading statesmen of the United States to the conferring of citizenship and suffrage upon the white people of Louisiana, pending the discussion of the question of the admission of this State into the Federal Union; for the reason, as Mr. Huger of South Carolina sententiously put it in true Carolinian arrogance, because, "that, in his opinion the Louisianians were no better than negroes, and consequently were to be treated as that degraded race." These and similar arguments were made generally in Congress, on the annexation and admission of Louisiana, setting forth that the population here was not only alien, but so utterly un-American in ideas and habits as to be dangerous in reception and assimilation. Facts were cited, during these discussions, of the revolutionary and unreliable character of the people for republican government; how, that a mob, disagreeing with Governor Claiborne in some of his executive views, drove him from his residence and obliged his seeking a shelter in a tent in the streets. These expressions of disinclination and non-approval of Louisiana's acceptance as a State were very properly held powerless against its admission. A Sovereign State, Louisiana assumed the functions of self-government and citizenship—whether however, with all the experience of the many years since then this people have belied the fears and predictions of those who so strenuously opposed our State's admission, their immediate past acts and present conduct will more fitly determine. As if in the light of those warnings, and a repetition of our earlier history, we read the following on "the Louisiana Democracy," from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean;* compare this utterance with Gayarre's historical statement of the debate attending the admittance of Louisiana, and there is at once discerned a historical parallel the more remarkable from almost the identical idea and language served:

It might well have been suspected that men without humanity would be men without honor. The Inter-Ocean believed this, and it therefore cautioned the Republicans of Louisiana, and the Republicans of the nation as well, against entering into any arrangement whereby the word of White Leagues would be the only assurance of honorable dealing and fair play. The anxiety of the former, however, and the credulity of the latter prevailed, and a compromise was patched up in Louisiana which has now been broken by the Democrats in the most flagrant and dishonorable manner. It was sacredly agreed that the award of the Congressional committee should be accepted and maintained by both parties. That award unseated a number of Republicans and put Democrats in their places; giving the latter the control of the lower house. The Republicans accepted the award and promptly gave way. The first appearance of a lack of good faith on the part of the Democrats was the bringing of suit against Generals Sheridan and De Trobriand for damages in expelling certain Democratic members during the troubles last January. This, though not a violation of the letter of the agreement, was a violation of good faith, for the understanding was that all prior difficulties were to be overlooked. But now a grosser act is perpetrated. The Democratic majority have used the power given them by the Republican committee to unseat other members of the House whom the committee decided were entitled to seats. The real object of this, no doubt, is to gain control of the Legislature on joint ballot, which is thus virtually accomplished. We know of no more utterly dishonorable proceeding in the history of politics. Heretofore the word of public men, sacredly pledged, has been considered of some account. But here, with the boasted chivalry of Louisiana, it is looked upon as only a device to catch unsuspecting believers in in their integrity. We have expressed the opinion heretofore, that the only argument these people can appreciate is the one of force. If this action does not prove it, nothing is susceptible of demonstration.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

From time immemorial the middle men in every profession have put the word compromise in chief command of their vocabulary. Unlike the strong men of any movement they seem to neglect the claims of principle in a vacillating pursuit after mere apparent success. In the days of Calhoun and Webster it was next to impossible to secure a pronunciation of the word compromise within the walls of that arena where giants contended for moral victory; in the days of Lincoln, and Chase, and Sumner, no one thought of attempting measures of compromise, because there could be no compromise between the life and the death of the nation. But recently compromise has sprung into unusual prominence, and this result has doubtless been brought about more through the doubts the helplessness and the vacillation of mere politicians than through the desire of the people on either side. Our greatest statesmen have been recently too much confined to the full completion of the immediate and unconditional preservation of the Union to pay much attention to the adjustment of partisan politics in the Southern States; and so these States have been left to the manipulation of those who belong to that large class of middle men in both parties of the South.

In this class of political labors it must be confessed that Gov. Kellog stands first in rank; with a majority of his own party pronounced enemies of adjustment—his scheme at the outset—with a still larger majority in the ranks of the opposition, apparently implacably opposed to the recognition of his government at all hazards; with patronage to be taken away and patronage to bestow, under such delicate circumstances as to alienate friends, and put himself in the power of his enemies; with misunderstandings of the programme of adjustment and sudden *coups d'Etat* constantly threatening, the Governor has come out of the ordeal with his smile of general assent unaltered; and his friendship to both parties fully established. If such an achievement does not indicate the possession of statesmanlike qualities, it at least points him out as a brilliant politician.

And now that this is done we look for a speedy realization of the high hopes connected with the brilliant achievement. We look to see darkness clear up from the brows of our compromisers on the Democratic side when they encounter a colored Republican compromiser; we shall expect to see the compromisers on our side seeking colored men to consult them on all measures looking to a further and stronger cementing of the adjustment. Now that the lion and the lamb have lain down together, we confidently expect to see abuse of colored people disappear from our compromise journals, and all hate of colored children to be smothered in the public schools. This would be a brilliant crowning by principle of the brilliant achievement of politicians.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS

Great principles and great men are the means by which humanity is advanced and science is perfected. Society, in its various phases and complex character, is indebted to these essential elements for whatever progress may have been consummated. Fundamental tenets can only be utilized by minds capable of grasping their spirit and applying their virtues. In the science of government, the indispensable relationship between great principles and great men is conspicuously brought within the comprehension of the masses. The people, naturally suspicious of power, welcome with grateful emotions the irresistible efforts of these combined elements, directed to the accomplishment of material results. No grander illustration of the union of human greatness and transcendent principles has been presented, in our generation, than the administration of the Department of Justice, by Hon. George H. Williams.

The intelligence that this accomplished statesman and pure patriot is about to sever his official relations from the government, which he has popularized and dignified by an unswerving discharge of public duties, has caused a profound regret, all over the South among the loyal masses. His recognition of the supremacy of the law, and the vigorous manner in which he applied it to the turbulent and disloyal elements, have effectually suppressed organized lawlessness, and materially constrained the wicked and dissembled pretenses to impede the progress of the nation. For the first time, in the history of this government, the influence of its protection and power has pervaded the land and permeated all classes of society. The strong arm of the law has been laid heavily upon the nabobs of the South, who have heretofore been exempt, by courtesy or partiality, from its violated provisions; but under the administration of Judge Williams, the guilty have been brought to justice, while peace and personal safety have been measurably attained in all of the reconstructed States.

While Attorney General Williams has exalted the standard of public justice throughout the nation, he has also advanced the principles of universal liberty. The shield of his office has protected the humble and the oppressed in their new born rights, while its power has been conspicuously exerted in producing happiness, prosperity and good government. In his retirement from the Department of Justice he will carry with him the sincere wishes, for all future purposes, of all loyal Americans, who will ever cherish the remembrance of his fidelity and impartiality. Great in himself, he has, as the auspicious exponent of great principles, impressed the American character with an impartial sense of public justice and equal rights, irrespective of color. His public services have endeared him to his countrymen, his virtues have exalted him in the hearts of humanity, and his greatness will ever receive the undying recognition of posterity.

LECTURE.

Gov. Pinchback will lecture at the St. James Church on next Tuesday evening, May 4th, under the auspices of that popular and commendable organization, the "Americus Club," for the benefit of that church. The subject, "The Colored People as a Political Elemeut in the Republic," is full of interest, and no doubt will be both instructive and entertaining. The lecture will commence at half-past seven o'clock, and we advise our friends to put in an early appearance if they desire to obtain good seats.

The extraordinary session of the Legislature ended last Saturday noon. The proceedings in the House before adjournment were very felicitous. The members of all the political parties, Democratic, Conservative, "Half and Half," and Republican joining in expressions of unity and good will for each other, that it is to be hoped for the peace of the State may continue hereafter.

A visit one day this week to the rooms of the Senate Committee on Enrollment found the clever chairman, Senator Masicot, and his chief clerk, Dr. D. C. Hill, engrossed in the duties consequent to the ending of the session. The prepared bills were models of clerical neatness and style, and demonstrate the efficiency and judgment of Senator Masicot and his able assistant, Dr. Hill.

Messrs. Armistead, Murrell, Demas, and Triplett, among the colored Republican members of the House, with ex-Speaker Hahn, Mr. Hall, Democrat, and Speaker Estilette indulged a pleasant and complimentary remarks to the Speaker and the House on Saturday. In introducing his motion for a vote of thanks to their presiding officer, Representative Armistead spoke in warm terms of the mild temper and general good feeling of his Democratic associates, and ex-Speaker Hahn and his colleagues regarded it as the harbinger of better and brighter days for the future. Mr. Hall, in replying for the Democratic majority, gave expression to equally amicable views and reechoed the fond anticipations of his Republican opponents. Altogether it seemed as if the mythical lion and lamb were, so far as the members influence extends, to lie down together in our State; and, as Mr. Murrell expressed it, a sure promise of no more killing or persecution of black and white Republicans for opinion's sake.

It has been our pleasure to approve the general course of State Senator T. B. Stamps as a member of the Board of School Directors, and therefore reproduce with pleasure the subjoined paragraph from our spicy contemporary the *State Register*:

"The *Times* is very much outraged about the course of Senator Stamps as a member of the School Board, and without telling us what he has done, proceeds to abuse him, and call him names that are not polite. Senator Stamps represents the Seventh District in the city School Board, and as his actions are generally satisfactory to the people, whose school interests he represents, we suggest that the *Times* is slightly off the track."

One of the noticeable features around the Halls of Legislation during the extra session, was the absence of the Governor from the floor of the House of Representatives during the sessions of the House. Perhaps the remarks of Hon. L. A. Wiltz, submitted after the election of Mr. Estilette as Speaker, has produced this desirable reformation. If so, we implore some of our worthy State Senators to make a like speech on the first day of the regular session in January, 1876, for we cannot conceive of a more humiliating spectacle, than the Executive of the State appearing in the Legislature in the character of a lobbyist.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Our city has been graced during the past week by the presence of Mrs. Hattie C. Loudin, one of Philadelphia's fairest and most accomplished daughters. On Monday evening last she was the recipient, at the hands of Mrs. Lt. Gov. Antoine, of one of those delightful impromtu social recognitions for which our city is so justly celebrated. The gloomy and threatening aspect of the skies did not deter our naturally genial and hospitable people from responding promptly to the hasty summons that had been given, and they were amply repaid, for within the spacious parlors of our worthy Lt. Governor all was joy and happiness.

Among the ladies present we noticed Mrs. Col. Lewis, Mrs. O. J. Dunn, Mrs. Isabelle, Mrs. Warthall, Mrs. A. P. Williams, Mrs. Paris, Misses Dunn, Smith, Kennedy, and Ross, Mrs. and Miss Roxborough, Mrs. Kenner, Miss E. Stackhouse, Miss Johnson and others; prominent among the gentlemen were Senator Bruce and Hon. Jas. Hill of Mississippi, Senator Pinchback, Sup't. Brown, Col. Lewis, Gen. Chester, Hon. Wm Harper, Hon R. R. Ray Prof. McCarthy, J. Sella Martin. J. D. Kennedy, J. W. Roxborough, Jas. Vance, Hon. J. R. Stewart, Hon. J. Henri Burch, Chas. Merrett, and O. Hoggatt.

The evening was most pleasantly passed in dancing, music, etc, until the "Wee sma' hours," when the company dispersed, delighted with the entertainment.

Mrs. Loudin left on Wednesday evening for her home, carrying with her the best wishes of the host of friends she has made during her brief sojourn in our midst, and, no doubt, entertaining the most pleasing recollections of her visit to New Orleans.

We are requested to state, that the organization of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, the Rev. W. G. McKinney, pastor, is contemplated sometime within the next ten days. The Rev. McKinney has already received in subscriptions something over $2,000 for the building of the new church and he will probably visit the North for the collection of the remainder of the $10,000 needed.

The Grand Fancy Dress and Calico Ball given by the young gentlemen of the Sixth District, at Pickwick Hall on Monday night, proved a very agreeable affair. The company, music, dancing, and supper were unexceptionable. Everybody present enjoyed the occasion; and the managers Messrs M. J. Simms, Senator Stamps and others, their associates, are invited to repeat so enjoyable an entertainment.

The friends of Mons. P. Dardignac, one of the baritones of the French Opera Troupe recently here, propose tendering him and his wife a benefit to be given at Economy Hall, on Ursuline street, on the 9th inst. Several of the best amateurs of our city will assist in the entertainment, and also Mons. G. Meral, one of the comedians of the late Opera. We opine from the programme proposed the concert will prove a decided success.

The rumor that the sorely tried and narrowly escaped Christian Auditor Clinton was to interpose his veto to the issue of warrants under the late Legislative appropriation bill was pronounced both by "the Governor of the Governor," and his Excellency himself, as untrue. The excellent Clinton having at last discovered that his duties, being neither legislative nor judicial, he had best "let the appropriation bill alone." Whereat in the chagrin the pickings an auditorial injunction would have afforded, and now lost, brother-in-law Stoutemyer drones:

O when I think of what I am,
And what I used to was,
I think I gave myself away,
Without sufficient cause.

"One and God," said Fred Douglass, "make a majority." And now comes Henry Ward Beecher, saying: "A man in the right, with God on his side, is in the majority, though he be alone; for God is multitudinous above all populations of the earth."

The Rev. William F. Butler, well-known in New York city as an eloquent and popular preacher of the Methodist persuasion, preached his farewell sermon at St. Mark's Church in that city, before a very large audience, on Sunday, the 18th ultimo. The *Progressive American* says: "Mr. Butler goes to Mexico, Mo., where, in connection with his other labors, he is to be assistant editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, an organ of the M. E. Church in the West.

It was our pleasure to be present Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. Boswell in the Fourth District, in attendance on the exercise of the Mignonette Literary Club; an organization of young ladies and gentlemen, comprising the flower in education and excellence, of our youth.

A reading and recitation by the Misses C—. and D—. displayed elocutionary ability of a character equalling anything of its kind observed elsewhere in Western and Northern cities, prominent in such culture. Mr. Jas. Wilson in a rendition of "The Duke's Motto" displayed a study and disposition for the histrionic art both commendable and praiseworthy. With a delicacy and precision suggestive of the true actor and student several parts in that difficult drama were very faithfully rendered by Mr. W. Our clever young friend, Mr. Jas. D. Kennedy, read a paper on Chas. Sumner, which, from its merit and timely suggestion, we shall take pleasure in publishing, sure that our readers will, like us, appreciate. With the Athenæum and Mignonette Clubs, the one in the central, and the other in the upper part of the city, we look forward to yet greater results in such communions for the future.

THE LADIES MASONIC FAIR.

CLOSING NIGHT.

Last Saturday night was the closing of the ladies fair held for the benefit of several of the colored Masonic Lodges of this city. There was a very full attendance of the beauty and elite of our colored society. Held under the direction of Mrs. O. J. Dunn as matron and supervisory manager, assisted by Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. P. G. Deslonde, Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Mrs. Roxborough, and Mrs. Vance, the fair has proved quite a success; considering the financial embarrassment of our community, and the rather inclement weather during its session. The object sought, the building of a masonic temple for our independent colored lodges of New Orleans, has been in part obtained. During the summer, picnics and other entertaiments will be given to swell the amount already received, and add to the sum necessary for the work of building. The large hall on Saturday night presented a charming scene. Leading Masons of the lodges interested, and a number of invited guests, participated in the presentation of a very handsome Knight Templar sword and belt to Sir Knight Templar James Lewis. Senator Burch, who made the presentation speech, was very felicitous. Col. Lewis replied befittingly, and his remarks were followed by State Grand Master John Parsons, Hon. W. G. Brown, Lieutenant Governor Antoine and others, who also addressed the audience. A bounteous supper and the wine and oil of brotherly love and concord wound up the proceedings; after which the company remained until a late hour in agreeable intercourse and diversion.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

And indeed, what is slavery, if not the negation of common rights for the slave.—and, who could affirm that, the negation of one of these rights, is not the recission of all the others? Certainly not; for, just as to disown a main quality of a thing, is to disown its being, so, one cannot deny a right to a human creature, without denying his existence, so far as a man. However, if it be true, that we are looked upon as things, as to the rights, they inquire us to be more than men, as to the duties. Who is willing to always give more than he receives? No one certainly, out of those who reprove us, because we protest against sins. After all, what is duty? Something with different names. There exists more than equality, since there is identity. Doubtless, the great confusion, in this respect, comes from giving one's mind to likeness only; but there is a difference between one's own attributes, and those bestowed by a peculiar situation.

The question so much discussed presently about the power a merchant has for selling goods to whom he wishes, is only a confusion of these attributes. The principle of individual liberty gives to every one the option of his profession; and the description of that profession explains also the extent of the powers of those undertaking it. A merchant is only an intermediate of exchanges. When he opens a public store, the word itself shows that it is for every one. Who gives him the extravagant power to decide, at random, those belonging or not to the public? Any how, it is said, when I buy something, it is my property, and I have the right to dispose of it. It is as it happens; your right connot reach so far as to deny the same right to another person; still more so, that a relative ephemeral right cannot crush an immutable and certain one. Then, you will sell at your ease, without depriving any one of his rights. But, you are asking for social equality, say some persons;—not at all: it is civil equality, and both things are quite so different, that, one is the affirmation of individual liberty, whilst the other is its negation. Social equality relies upon inclination: it is mutually granted, whenever two persons of equal morality, instruction, and education meet together. But no reasonable law is able to compel one, however, to be acquainted with the other, as to maintain these relations, though both confess their equality in all. In that case all is private, and by mutual consent, individual liberty is protected.

If duties were never transgressed in some applications, there would be no need of legislation for defining those applications; otherwise if the same are trampled, it is necessary to make laws to that purpose. The last amendments of Congress, securing every citizen's individual liberty, are then just. However, some have contested the power of making; as they call them, sentimental laws.—Others think those laws are against the constitution of the country. Others declare them premature, and that it was better to have this question settled by time. All these objections come from a kind of carelessness, on one side; from a kind of presumption, on the other, which opines that one praises himself the more he degrades his equal.

If there is inclination on one part, right is on the other. Laws cannot restrain a feeling, but still, they are just, when they protect rights against depraved feelings. Besides, rights cannot be granted, they subsist even when crushed in pieces by brutish force.

Ignorant conservatives, will you never understand that, by denying an inalienable propriety, you deny also all the proprieties? What would become of society, if all the oppressed on the earth, would, some day or other, agree together, and enforce your principle of force overawing right?

The constitution of the United States includes a great many verities, but, one must be chiefly blind or infatuated, for to believe it entirely perfect, as a dogma. Man will never reach the absolute verity; this is the reason why, all human institutions are essentially perfectible. Every constitution comprises a number of moral verities, according to which, laws are made out, and if a nation would abide by a dogmatical charter, it would renounce improvement and stand for ever in the same condition of civilization. Those who have built up the American Constitution, have carefully avoided its imperfectibility, and if they were perhaps wrong by listening to political necessities of the moment, they were judicious enough to leave a door open to reformation, not by cutting off, but by consecutive additions; in this manner, instincts may last for ever, by making its own, all the verities admitted by the whold world. In order to answer the last objection, it will be sufficient to note that time allows only injustice to go on.

To those requiring arguments backed by precedents it may be said, that, if it happened to any nation whatsoever, to prevent American citizens from travelling or entering public places, without doubt, the United States Government would protest, in this respect. But, we, the sons of America, we, who helped her through her afflictions, we, who never spared our blood, when in a supreme danger she at last invoked the aid of her despised children—we are plundered of rights, given freely to the last bagnio-bird, imported from a foreign country.

A NEGRO.

"T. Morris Chester, who claims to have pirouetted with royalty, now dances attendance on Pinchback."—*Picayune.*

In the days of slavery it was the policy of our oppressors to inflict the severest penalties upon colored men, for any union of effort in the cause of liberty and progression. The bloody lash and other inhuman means of torture were used with fearful, and sometimes fatal effect, to crush out manhood—to eradicate self-respect, and to suppress all combinations in the interest of our enslaved people. A glorious transformation has taken place. The sceptre has departed from the oppressor, and is now swayed by the genius of universal liberty. It is no longer in the power of the *Picayune*, nor the Bourbon elements which it represents, to suppress our concert of efforts by wicked enactments; but still with a view of marring the harmony among prominent colored gentlemen, it affects to ridicule what it cannot frustrate.

In this instance, it has not only been stupid in the use of its means, but it has mistaken its man. General Chester's experience, at home and abroad, with royalty and peasants, has, no doubt, deepened the impression, that great results are only attained through unity of purpose. His fidelity to principle and his devotion to the best interests of his people can not be weakened by perversion nor effected by derision. The mischievous animus of the *Picayune* is fully realized, by Gov. Pinchback and Gen: Chester; but we must confess our surprise, at the attempt of our contemporary, to deride such conspicuous and positive exponents of our people into a factious or personal opposition. Both of them comprehend the necessity of union and combinations, and both have too much self-respect and brain power to be influenced in their action by the *Picayune*, or restrained in their mutual friendship and admiration.

We are gratified to announce to our friends that we have a recent arrival in our town who promises to give entire satisfaction to litigants, namely; a capable, honest and independent attorney.

The subject of our notice is S. R. Snaer Esq. a native of this State and a promising young lawyer.

Mr. Snaer is not only conversant with the English and French languages, but he has prepared himself for practice by a thorough course of legal study. He read law with our former learned Attorney General Simeon Belden Esq. and was admitted to the Bar in 1873, since which time he has been practicing in New Orleans.

We congratulate our republican friends upon the accession of Mr. Snaer to this parish. He is active, able industrious, and sober.

When we state that Mr. Snaer has passed his examination before the Supreme Bench in open court with the highest compliments of the bar, our readers will at once understand that Mr. Snaer is prepared to take charge of any suit. We hope that he will have his share of legal practice before the Courts of our District.—*Terrebonne Republican.*

RUNNING FOR OFFICE

I never run for office but once. At the earnest solictation of some of my friends, in an unguarded moment I allowed myself to be announced as candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace. Previous to this fool move I had been considered a decent kind of a man, but the next day when the Bugle came out it was filled with accounts of my previous history that would have curled the blood of a Digger Indian. A susceptible public was gravely informed that I was not fit for the office, that I was almost a fool, besides I had come West under very suspicious circumstances. I had starved my deaf old grandmother to death and then sold the remains to a soap factory. I had stolen a hand organ from a poor blind cripple and run away with the proceeds. I had sold my grandfather's coffin for fourteen dollars, and buried the old gent in a boot box. In utter despair I rushed around to headquarters, withdrew my name and swore a solemn swear that I would never indulge in politics again. And I never will.—*John Quill*

We have received number three of Vick's *Floral Guide* published by Jas. Vick, Rochester, N. Y., a very handsome horticultural monthly, filled with interesting cuts and matter relative to flower culture. It is exactly such a paper as the ladies will delight in, and we commend it to their and the public's perusal.

STAUB.—The large and daily increasing crowds of the reading public who patronize Staub, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, No. 69 Canal street, have but redoubled the energies of that indefatiguable news vender who keeps constantly supplied with all the papers and magazines of the day. Every mail but feeds the demand, and the accomodating Charles is never so happy as when he supplies the public at his cheap rates with their selections.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW YORK April 27.—Thousands of Spectators gathered at St. Patricks Cathedral and witnessed the ceremony of conferring the berretta on Cardinal McCloskey. The ceremonies were characterized by unusual pomp and observance, even for the Catholic church. In the midst of these, Cardinal McClosky gave an English address in which he concluded with the following words:

On this day or thanksgiving we will join in heart while we ask God to bless this country. and also to make this the dawn of a happier day for the holy father so long deferred but sure to come at last, and that he may live to see the glory and salvation of his people.

SANTANDER, April 27.—The last act in the settlement of the Gustav affair will be the saluting by the Spanish fortifications at Guetaria of the German flag. The German squadron has gone to Guetaria, the scene of the outrage, to receive the salute agreed upon.

PARIS,—M. De Lafayette, president of the French commission for the Philadelphia exhibition, states that encouraging letters have been received from all parts of France. Many deputations from the metal manufacturers, the principal wine growers of the Gironde and the merchants of Lyons have visited the committee and promised active co-operation.

How frequently is the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of by a smile or shrug! How many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives, by a mysterious and seasonable whisper!—[Sterne.

MARRIED:

In this city, on Thursday, the 29th ult., at the Common Street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Newman, MR. E. COWAN, of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, to MISS L. R. McKEE, of this city. No cards.

J. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,

mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, 1875.

COTTON—American standard of classification:

	General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior	— @ —	—
Low Ordinary	— @ —	—
Ordinary	13¼@13¾	13¾
Strict Ordinary	13¾@14¼	—
Good Ordinary	14¼@14¾	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14¾@14¾	—
Low Middling	15 @15¼	15
Strict Low Middling	15¼@15¾	—
Middling	15¾@15¾	15⅝
Strict Middling	15¾@16	—
Good Middling	16¼@16¾	16¼
Middling Fair	16¾@17	17
Fair	17¼@17¾	—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874		15,953
Arrived since last statement	338	
Arrived previously	1,103,769	1,104,'07
		1,'20,060
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	997,518	977,518
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		122,542
Stock on hand same time last year		123,613

FREIGHTS—Cotton is shipping by all rail at 60c ₱ 100 lb to Baltimore, 72½c to Philadelphia and New York, and 78½c to Boston. We quote as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ¼d; to Antwerp, via Philadelphia, ¼d; to Boston, Providence and Fall River, via New York and Philadelphia, 13-16d; to Philadelphia at ⅜c. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ¼c; to Havre 1c; to Bremen ¾c; to Cronstadt ¼d; to Boston 9-16c.

SUGAR—6¾@7c for common, 7⅜@7¾c for fair, 7¾c for good fair, 8@8¼c for fully fair, 8¾c for prime, 8⅝c for strictly prime, —@8¼c for seconds, —@9¼c for yellow clarified, 9¼@9½c for off white clarified, and 10¼c for prime white clarified.

MOLASSES—Common fermenting 50c, prime fermenting 55c, prime not fermenting 65c.

FLOUR—Superfine $5 25, double extra $5 75, treble extra $6@6 40, choice treble extra $6 25@6 75, choice extra $6 75@7 ₱ bbl.

PORK—Mess $22 75@23 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $23 25@23 for original, and $22 for repacked.

DRY SALT MEAT—9c for shoulders, loose, — packed, clear rib sides 12c, clear sides 12½c ₱ lb.

PIG PORK—Is scarce and selling at $11 50 ₱ half bbl.

BACON—Shoulder are held at 9¾c clear rib sides 13¾c, clear sides 13¾@14c ₱ lb.

LARD—Quiet, with a light supply held strongly at —@—c for packers, 15½@15c for refined, and 16½c for keg.

CORN IN SACKS—White mixed 85c, white 87c ₱ bushel.

OATS—73c, 74c and 75c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—$1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice $27 50 ₱ ton.

CORN MEAL—$3 80 ₱ bbl.

COW PEAS—$1 70@2 25 ₱ bushel for mixed and $2 50 for clay.

WHISKY—Louisiana and Western rectified is quoted at $1 16@1 17, and choice and ordinary at —.

HAMS—Choice 14½@14½c ₱ lb.

WHEAT IN BULK—$1, $1 05@1 35 ₱ bushel.

HOG HEADS—Command 4c ₱ lb.

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RELIGIOUS.

The hands that once the cross upraised
All power in heaven and earth doth till;
Of men desired, of angels praised,
Why sits He silent, waiting still?
Alas! in many a heart of pain
The Christ is crucified again.

Low lies the world he died to save,
And feels not yet her Easter morn;
Still holds the victory of the grave
O'er all His brethren younger-born;
His soul yet travails at their side,
Its long desire unsatisfied.

—*Charles Spencer of Christian Union.*

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Saturday,	1	SS. Phillip and James.
Sunday,	2	Fifth Sunday after Easter.
Thursday,	6	Ascension Day.
Sunday,	9	Sunday after Ascension.
Sunday,	16	Whit-Sunday.
Sunday.	23	Trinity Sunday.
Sunday,	30	First Sunday after Trinity
Wednesday,	5	Union Christian Convention, Suffolk, Virginia.
Friday.	7	Southern Baptist Convention, Charleston, S.C.
Tuesday,	11	International Sunday-school Convention, Baltimore.
Wednesday,	19	German Reformed Synod (triennial), Fort Wayne, Indiana; General Conference Methodist Church Princeton, Illinois.
Thursday,	20	Presbyterian General Assemblies — Northern, Cleveland; Southern, St. Louis.
Tuesday,	25	Baptist Anniversaries, Philadelphia.
Wednesday,	26	General Synod Lutheran Church, Williamsport Pennsylvania. International Young Men's Christian Association, Richmond, Virginia.

JUNE.

Sunday,	6	Second Sunday after Trinity.
Friday,	11	St. Barnabas.
Sunday,	13	Third Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday,	20	Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday,	24	Nativity of St. John the Baptist.
Sunday,	27	Fifth Sunday after Trinity
Tuesday,	29	St. Peter.

After a twelve weeks' illness, Mr. Spurgeon resumed preaching in his Tabernacle on Sunday, March 28. An eye-witness reports that "when the front-doors were opened, at 10.55, the eager crowd that pressed forward like a heaving wave was checked in its progress by another crowd already in possession, nearly every seat being occupied before the public were allowed ingress. Hundreds were left in the rear hopelessly battling for admission."

A Catholic statistician claims that out of the 40,000,000 of souls in the United States, 5,761,242 are Roman Catholics. They occupy 6,920 stations, chapels, and churches; they have the service of 4,873 priests, six apostolic vicars, forty-nine bishops, nine archbishops, and one cardinal. That they are increasing rapidly is quite obvious. They already have eighteen theological schools, or seminaries, with nearly 1,000 students; 200 schools of all grades and more than 300 asylumns and hospitals. The jurisdiction of these prelates has a very wide range, from 200 souls in the diocese of Little Rock, Ark., to 300,000 in that of Chicago, and from the archbishopric of Oregon, comprising 20,000, to that of New York, rated at 700,000.

Like a good Catholic, the King of Spain, Alfonso XII., washed the feet of twelve paupers on Holy-Thursday, and then waited on them at table. The ceremony was performed in the royal palace in the presence of the court, the diplomatic body, and an immense assembly, of whom eight hundred were ladies. The twelve men, who are supposed to represent the Apostles, were seated on a settee, each one with a leg bare, and got up to as perfect a degree of cleanliness as was possible. The king was dressed in uniform, had a towel girt about him, and did the washing in a very few minutes. Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid, followed after and sprinkled perfumed water over each bare foot. The twelve paupers were then seated at a table, and the king handed them dish after dish. The report says that Alfonso enjoyed the fun immensely, and moved about as if he at least was having a good time.

The Catholic population of the city of London amounts to over 600,000 souls.

The Christian Standard sums up the additions to the Disciples' Church during the past year at 30,254.

Blessed is he who learns to profit by his wants and infirmities, and who, in all his privations, is still submissive to the will of God.

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6	Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7	Ninth Street Market
8	Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9	" Prytania and Ninth streets
12	" Magnolia and Washington streets
*13	" Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16	Lafayette Hook & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17	Corner Live Oak and First street
18	" Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19	" Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21	" St. Charles and First streets
23	" Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24	" Keller Market
25	Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26	" Jackson and Liberty streets
27	" Second and Dryades streets
29	" Market street and Levee
31	" Henderson street and Levee
32	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34	Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35	Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36	Second Precinct Police Station
37	Corner Race and Magazine street
38	" Melpomine and Camp streets
41	Horse Station, St. Charles street
42	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43	Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47	" Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51	Corner Constance and Erato streets
52	" Camp and St. Joseph streets
53	Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54	Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56	" Howard and Clio streets
57	" Magnolia and Erato streets
61	" Erato and Franklin streets
65	" Julia and Levee streets
*72	Foot of Julia stret
72	Corner Canal and Levee streets
73	" Magazine and Girod streets
*74	" Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81	" Canal and Camp streets
82	Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83	Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84	Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121	Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123	" Rampart and Poydras streets
*124	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
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*126	Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127	Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141	Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142	Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
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*152	Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
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236	Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
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*242	Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243	Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252	House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
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254	Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
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313	Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
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